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GENERAL

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JOHNSON, D. W. Map Drawing in the Schools. Ills. *The Jour. of Geog.*, Vol. 8, No. 7, pp. 152-158 and No. 8, pp. 169-178, 1910.

KNUDSEN, MARTIN. Ein Wasserschöpfer zur Benutzung während der Fahrt des Schiffes. Maps and Ills. *Publications de Circonstance*, No. 50, Conseil Perm. Intern. pour l'Explor. de la Mer, 11 pp., Copenhagen, 1909.

PENCK, DR. ALBRECHT. Die Erdkarte im Masstabe 1:1,000,000. *Compte Rendu, Neuvième Congrès Intern. de Géog.*, Vol. 1, pp. 331-335, Geneva, 1909.

ROSIER, PROF. W. Le Domaine propre de la Géographie considérée comme Branche d'Enseignement. *Compte Rendu, Neuvième Congrès Intern. de Géog.*, Vol. 1, pp. 275-284, Geneva, 1909.

— Catalogue des Espèces de Plantes et d'Animaux observées dans le Plankton Recueilli Pendant les Expéditions périodiques depuis le mois d'Août 1905 jusqu'au mois de Mai 1908. *Public. de Circons.*, No. 48, Conseil Perm. Intern. pour l'Explor. de la Mer, 151 pp., Copenhagen, 1909.

NEW MAPS

NORTH AMERICA

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS

MONTANA. Sketch map of Bearpaw Mt., Montana, showing location of the principal mines and prospects. 1 inch=13 miles. Illustrates "Notes on the Mineral Deposits of the Bearpaw Mts., Mont.," by L. J. Pepperberg. *Bull.* 430-C., Washington, 1910.

NEVADA. (a) Index Map showing the position of the Goldfield district. 1 inch=90 miles [black sketch]; (b) Topographic map of the Goldfield District with lists and locations of shafts. 1:24,000=2,000 ft. to an inch. Contour interval, 20 ft. [colors]; (c) Geologic map of the Goldfield District. 1:24,000. [Tints

for geological formations]; (d) Geologic reconnaissance map of the region adjacent to Goldfield. 1 inch=4 miles. After S. H. Ball. Contour interval, 100 ft. Illustrates Professional Paper 66, "The Geology and Ore Deposits of Goldfield, Nev.," by F. L. Ransome and others, Washington, 1909.

PENNSYLVANIA. Map showing outcrop of paint-ore bed near Lehigh Gap, Pa. 1 inch=3,000 feet. Illustrates "Paint-Ore Deposits near Lehigh Gap, Pa.," by F. T. Agthe and J. L. Dynan, in *Bull.* 430-G, "Advance Chapter from Contributions to Economic Geology. Mineral Paints, 1909," Washington, 1910.

UNITED STATES. Map of United States showing mean Annual Precipitation. 1 inch=190 miles. Prepared by Henry Gannett mainly from data of U. S. Weather Bureau. *Water Supply Paper*, 234, Washington, 1909. [10 tints of blue to show average annual rainfall in inches, with percentage of total area covered by each tint.]

UNITED STATES. Known productive Oil and Gas Fields of the U. S. in 1908. 1 inch=110 miles. Compiled by David T. Day. Illustrates "The Production of Petroleum in 1908," Advance Chapter from "Mineral Resources of the U. S., calendar year 1908," Washington, 1909. [Petroleum areas are shown in yellow and natural gas areas in red.]

UNITED STATES. (a) Sketch map of the Greaterville, Ariz. placer camp. 1 inch=1.1 mile. Illustrates "Notes on the placer deposits of Greaterville, Ariz.," by J. M. Hill. [Shows distribution of dikes, veins, formations, placer gravels, etc.] (b) Sketch map of northern part of Trinity Co., Cal. 1 inch=18 miles. Illustrates "The Weaverville-Trinity Center gold gravels, Trinity Co., Cal.," by D. F. MacDonald. (c) Map of a portion of the Sumpter quadrangle, Oregon, showing distribution of gold-bearing gravels with relation to glaciated areas. 1 inch=6 miles. Illustrates "Placer gravels of the Sumpter and Granite districts, eastern Oregon," by J. T. Pardee. In *Bull.* 430-A, "Advance Chapter from Contributions to Economic Geology. Gold and Silver, 1909," Washington, 1910.

UNITED STATES. (a) Sketch Geologic map of part of Idaho-Wyoming border country. 1 inch=5 miles. Illustrates "The salt resources of the Idaho-Wyoming border, with notes on the geology," by C. L. Breger. (b) Map showing the more important soda deposits in Wyoming. 1 inch=110 miles. (c) Map showing location of "Western Alkali Company's soda wells at Green River, Wyo.," with detailed plan of the plant. Illustrate "Deposits of sodium salts in Wyoming," by A. R. Schultz. In *Bull.* 430-1, "Advance Chapter from Contributions to Economic Geology. Salines," by C. L. Breger and A. R. Schultz, Washington, 1910.

WASHINGTON AND OREGON. (a) Map of Washington and Oregon showing distribution of Limestone. 1 inch=75 miles [Limestone areas in black]; (b) Map of Portland, Ore., and vicinity, showing distribution of structural materials. 1:62,500=0.9 miles to an inch. By N. H. Darton. [In colors.] Illustrate *Bull.* 387, "Structural Materials in parts of Oregon and Washington," Washington, 1909.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, July, 1910.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, August, 1910.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU CHARTS

Meteorological Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, August, 1910.

Meteorological Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, August, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MAPS

UNITED STATES. Soil Survey Maps of Lamar Co., Ala.; Grady and Thomas Cos., Ga.; Camp and Overton Cos., Tex; Reconnaissance soil survey of south Texas. Scales, 1 inch=1 mile and 1 inch=6 miles. [In colors, with contours of elevation and descriptive text.]

CANADA. Pelly, Ross and Gravel Rivers, Yukon and North West Territories. 1:506,880=8 miles to an inch. $61^{\circ} 15'-65^{\circ} N.$; $124^{\circ}-133^{\circ} W.$ Illustrates "A Reconnaissance across the Mackenzie Mts. on the Pelly, Ross and Gravel Rivers" by Joseph Keele. No. 1097, Can. Dep't. of Mines, Geol. Surv. Branch, Ottawa, 1910. [In colors with descriptive notes, topography along the rivers in black and geological detail in red lettering.]

CANADA. St. Bruno Mt., Quebec. 1:9,600=800 feet to an inch. By W. B. Boyd. (a) Topography; (b) Areal Geology. Illustrate "Geology of St. Bruno Mt., Quebec," by John A. Dresser, No. 1077, *Memoir* No. 7. Can. Dep't. of Mines, Geol. Surv. Branch, Ottawa, 1910.

AFRICA

TRANSVAAL COLONY. Geological Map of the Pilgrims Rest Gold Mining District. 1 inch=2.25 miles. $24^{\circ} 25'-25^{\circ} 15' S$; $30^{\circ} 15'-30^{\circ} 58' E.$ Illustrates "The Geology of the Pilgrims Rest Gold Mining District," by A. L. Hall. Transvaal Mines Dep't., Geol. Surv., Mem. No. 5, Pretoria, 1910. [Colors for geology and hydrography with relief features in dark tones. This district, after the Rand, is the most important goldfield of the Colony.]

ASIA

SIAM. (a) Map of Siam showing areas included in recent Surveys. 1:5,000,000=78.9 miles to an inch. [The Cadastral Survey, confined to a large area around Bangkok and a small area around Chantaburi is shown in brown; the Topographical Survey, in the northwestern and extreme southern parts of the kingdom, is in green. The mountain features throughout Siam are approximately shown in brown contours.] (b) Map showing area cadastrally surveyed, Oct. 1, 1907. 1:800,000=12.6 miles to an inch. $13^{\circ}-15^{\circ} 10' N.$; $99^{\circ}-102^{\circ} E.$ [The area surveyed is distinguished from the area traversed for detail survey.] (c, d,) Maps of Krung Kao and Pachin Provinces showing progress of Cadastral Survey. 1:400,000=6.3 miles to an inch. (e) Index Plan, Ratburi Province, Traverse Survey. 1:400,000. (f) Index Map of Triangulation Survey, Island of Puket. 1:160,000=2.5 miles to an inch. (g) Index Plan showing progress of Bangkok City Survey, 1908. 1:50,000=0.7 miles to an inch. (h) Plan showing progress of Survey, Province of Pitsanulok. 1:900,000=14.2 miles to an inch. Plan showing progress of Survey, Province of Pa-Yap. 1:1,500,000=23.67 miles to an inch. *General Report* on the Operations of the Royal Survey Department of Siam, 1906-1907. Bangkok, 1909. [The Report and Maps are published in English.]

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

PAPUA-GERMAN NEW GUINEA. Tracing to show the work done by the British Commissioner, Anglo-German Boundary Commission, January-July, 1909. 1 inch=4 mjes. Illustrates "Papua: Report for the Year ended 30th June, 1909." [A black sketch showing Anglo-German boundary as delimited, with geographical features on both sides of it. The object was to fix the position of the 8th parallel of S. Lat. which, for some distance forms the boundary between German New Guinea and Papua. The work was begun in January, 1909, and was expected to be finished in October.]

EUROPE

FRANCE. (a) Schéma du Bassin des Dranses; (b) Bassin des Usses; (c) Bassin du Fier; (d) Bassin du Lac du Bourget; (e) Bassin du Guiers; (f) Bassin de la Bourbre; (g) Bassin de la Gère; (h) Bassin des Collières; (i) Bassin de la Galaure; (j) Bassin de la Drôme; (k) Bassins du Roubion et de la Barre; (l) Bassin du Lez; (m) Bassin de l'Eygues. 1:200,000=3.1 mile to an inch. Illustrate "Compte Rendu et Résultats des Études & Travaux au 31 Dec., 1907, Tome 3, Service d'Études des Grandes Forces Hydrauliques (Région des Alpes). Ministère de l'Agriculture, Paris, 1908. [Each principal basin with the component basins forming it is indicated; hydrography in blue, gauging and rain stations shown and also distribution of hydraulic power plants.]

FRANCE. Carte des Gisements de Coquilles comestibles de la Côte sud du Finistère comprise entre la Pointe Trévignon et la Pointe de Penmarc'h. 1:51,500=0.81 mile to an inch. In colors. By J. Cuérin-Ganivet. Illustrates *Bull. de l'Institut de Océan.*, No. 170, Monaco, 1910.

FRANCE. Carte des Gisements de Coquilles comestibles de la partie des côtes de l'Ille et Vilaine comprise entre le Cap Fréhel et la Pointe du Grouin. 1:46,000=0.72 mile to an inch. Dressée par L. Joubin. In colors. Illustrates *Bull. de l'Institut de Océan.*, No. 172, Monaco, 1910.

ITALY. (a) Geologische Karte der Adamello-Gruppe. 1:75,000=1.18 mile to an inch. Aufgenommen 1888-1891, 1894-1896, 1898-1900, 1902, 1904 von Wilhelm Salomon. [25 symbols, nearly all colored, are used for geological formations, lakes, glaciers, and locations in which fossils were found. The colors and nomenclature are imposed upon a topographic base map, the relief forms being shown by hachuring and contrasts of light and shade. Many elevations are given in meters and, scattered over the map, are five devices for showing different angles of slope.] (b) Kärtchen der vom Verfasser begangenen Routen. 1:200,000=3.1 mile to an inch. [Routes in red.] Illustrate "Die Adamello-gruppe, ein alpinen Zentralmassiv und seine Bedeutung für die Gebirgsbildung und unsere Kenntnis von dem Mechanismus der Intrusionen," by Wilhelm Salomon. *Abhandl. der. k. k. Geologischen Reichsanstalt*, Band 21, No. 1, Vienna, 1908. [These maps are fine specimens of the work of the renowned k. u. k. militär geographisches Institut of Vienna.]

SPAIN. (a) Anciennes Routes de Transhumance en Spain. 1:5,000,000=78.9 miles to an inch. (b) Voies ferrées servant à la Transhumance en Espagne au Début du xxe Siècle. 1:5,000,000. [Colored maps showing distribution of winter sheep pasturage in Spain and the old and new routes for transferring sheep from one grazing district to another.] (c and d) black maps, 1:12,500,000, showing distribution of sheep in Spain and the number of sheep transferred per 100 square

kilometers. Illustrate "La Transhumance en Espagne," by A. Fribourg. *Ann. de Géog.*, Vol. 19, No. 105, Paris, 1910.

OCEANS

NORTH ATLANTIC. Atlantique Nord. 16°-58° N.; 0°-82° W. Four black charts illustrating "Bouteilles, Glaces et Carcasses flottantes de 1887 à 1909, d'après les Pilot-Charts." By A. Hautreux. *Bull. de l'Institut de Océan.*, No. 173, Monaco, 1910.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

EARLY NEW YORK. Five maps in portfolio. By Townsend MacCoun:

(a) 1609. The Island of Manhattan (Mannahtin) at the time of its discovery; showing its elevations, water-courses, marshes and shore line. Based upon the early colonial surveys of Ratzer, Montresor, Knyppthausen, Bradford, Duyckinck, etc., and the Survey of 1867 by Gen. E. L. Viele.. Identified Indian nomenclature in red. Present streets and shore line for identification. 47 x 12 inches. New York, 1909.

(b) 1609. The Hudson River (Cahohataea), at the time of its discovery by Henry Hudson. The Indian names are obtained from the Dutch Colonial Records; the deeds and patents of the Van Rensselaer, Schuyler, Livingston, Van Cortlandt and Philipse families. As the spelling of Indian names differs greatly the earlier forms have been generally adopted. 31.5 x 6.5 inches. New York, 1909.

(c) 1653-1664. AMSTERDAM IN NEW NETHERLAND. The City of the Dutch West India Company. The personal names are those of the more prominent citizens of that period with the location of their homes. The principal points of interest are in red. 20 x 13 inches. New York, 1909.

(d) 1730. New York, the English Colonial City. The principal points of interest for this period are in red. 20 x 13 inches. New York, 1909.

(e) 1783. Manhattan Island at the close of the Revolution. Showing the American City with its Landmarks and the Revolutionary Fortifications on the Island. Outline of the city as then laid out in streets, and roads leading north, are in red. 47 x 12 inches. New York, 1908.

[The author, who is well known for his contributions to historical geography, has performed a public service in compiling these careful and well executed maps. They are a very convenient and useful series with the aid of which one may take a cartographic short cut to a great deal of important geographical information relating to the early historical days of Manhattan Island and the Hudson river; and they will be equally serviceable to those who read the literature of the subject.

Perhaps the most interesting features of Map *a* are its delineation of the hydrography of Manhattan before it was captured and practically annihilated by civilization; and its graphic revelation of the filling in of the shore waters and the building out of the shore line for the purposes of the dockage system along the lower part of the island. On Map *b* a large number of the Indian names for tributaries of the Hudson, and other geographical features are given, from New York Bay to north of Albany. The three maps (*c*, *d* and *e*), showing the development of the colonial city in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries are certainly superior in the care with which they have been compiled and the manner of presenting the material to many of their predecessors.]

ATLASES

ATLAS GÉNÉRAL VIDAL-LABLACHE. Histoire et Géographie. 420 Cartes et Cartons. Index alphabétique de 46,000 noms. Librairie Armand Colin, 1909. [As the parts of this excellent and standard atlas were reissued for the present revision of the work, the *Bulletin* called attention to the superior production of these maps, to the large number of small insets giving a great deal of information that cannot be included on the main maps, to the important attention that is given to the physical and economic aspects of all countries and to the explanatory text at the bottom of each sheet which helps the reader to make the maps useful in the highest degree. For a general household atlas, embracing historical as well as regional geography, this work has no superior for those who can read French.]

A SCHOOL ECONOMIC ATLAS. By J. G. Bartholomew LL.D. With Introduction by L. W. Lyde, M. A. 64 quarto pages of Maps and Diagrams. Clarendon Press Oxford, and American Branch, Clarendon Press, New York, 1910. [Several of the leading nations now have one or more economic atlases for use in the teaching of economic geography in the secondary schools. It would be expected that any work of this kind, produced by the leading cartographic house in the English speaking world, would be a superior work of this class; and an examination of it shows that this expectation is fully realized. It may be recommended to the schools or the general public of America as an admirable cartographic presentation of the economic interests of the world and of the physical and other influences that affect the distribution and quantity of production, manufactures and trade. The physical and climatic maps are of the greatest utility because they illustrate best the ordinary processes of geographical control. The maps following them, and dealing with the distribution of commercial products, become highly significant when used, as they are intended to be used, in close connection with the physical and climatic maps that lead up to them. No school economic atlas has been more consistently and effectively designed than this one to inculcate throughout the fundamental principles upon which the correct study of economic geography depends.]

The first 13 plates are general world maps illustrating the broad features of geographical control and the economic importance of race, religion, etc. We may illustrate the plan of the maps of the continents by citing the series devoted to North America:

On pp. 40, 41 are eight maps of the continent giving the January and July isotherms, the January and July rainfall, outlining the orography in tints of blue for sea depths with white for the continental shelf and tints of green, yellow and brown for the land elevations; five tints each for the vegetation and density of population maps; a political map. P. 42 is an industrial map showing navigable rivers and principal railroads with tints for the distribution of agriculture, livestock, mining, fishing and the chief manufacturing districts, the nature of the leading industries also being indicated. P. 43 is an economic map of the United States and Canada giving this information in all the most important detail. This is the first school economic map on which we have seen petroleum included among the products of Illinois where, for several years, it has been an industry.

The maps are well produced and are easily read, which is not the case with some of the best German economic school maps.]